

THYMUS.

T. ovatus Mill. Escaped, Boxford (*Mrs. C. N. S. Horner*, no date). Specimen in herb. N. E. Botanical Club. A native of central Europe.

T. serpyllum L. Dry fields and pastures, occasional.

T. vulgaris L., var. **verticillatus** Willk. & Lge. Grassy bank, Wellesley (*K. M. Wiegand*, June 2, 1910). An Italian mountain plant, found also in Corsica.

TRICHOSTEMA.

T. dichotomum L. Dry fields and pastures in sandy soil, very common throughout. White-flowered forms from Revere and Newton.

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THE ESTUARINE BIDENS OF THE MIRAMICHI.

M. L. FERNALD.

THE peculiar endemic or isolated members of the genus *Bidens* which have been discovered in the tidal reaches from Maryland northward to the estuary of the St. Lawrence have been discussed at various times in the pages of *RHODORA* and we have learned that every considerable estuary in this region is likely to harbor some interesting plant of the genus. It was therefore gratifying, upon stopping to spend the night at Newcastle, New Brunswick, during a return trip from the Gaspé Peninsula with Professor Arthur Stanley Pease, to have our twilight stroll above the city, along the tidal shore of the Miramichi, rewarded by the discovery of another of these colpophilous plants. The Miramichi plant stands exactly between *Bidens hyperborea*, var. *cathancensis* Fernald, *RHODORA*, xx. 149 (1918) of southern Maine and var. *gaspensis* Fernald, l. c. 150, of the Gaspé river-mouths. In its comparatively thin sharply toothed and acuminate leaves, attenuate foliaceous bracts and long awns the Miramichi plant is like the former, but in its conspicuously decumbent or arched-ascending branches, few-flowered heads with only 3-5 very long and mostly serrate bracts it suggests the latter. This plant on account of its habit may be called

BIDENS HYPERBOREA Greene, var. **arcuans**, n. var., caulibus 2–3 dm. altis ramosis, ramis imis decumbentibus vel arcuato-adscendentibus; foliis tenuibus attenuato-acuminatis argute serratis, primariis 0.6–1.3 dm. longis costa subtus prominente; bracteis involucri exterioribus 3–5 lineari-lanceolatis acutis plus minusve serratis 2–8 cm. longis; floribus 15–30; achaeniis exterioribus 5–5.6 mm. longis, interioribus 8.5–9.5 mm. longis 1.8–2.4 mm. latis aristis marginalibus 4–4.7 mm. longis.

Stems 2–3 dm. tall, branching; the lower branches decumbent or arcuate-ascending; leaves thin, attenuate-acuminate, coarsely sharp-serrate; the primary 0.6–1.3 dm. long, with the midrib prominent beneath; outer involucre bracts 3–5, linear-lanceolate, acute, more or less serrate, 2–8 cm. long; flowers 15–30; outer achenes 5–5.6 mm. long; the inner 8.5–9.5 mm. long, 1.8–2.5 mm. wide, with the marginal awns 4–4.7 mm. long.—NEW BRUNSWICK: tidal mud of Miramichi River, Newcastle, July 30, 1922, *Fernald & Pease*, no. 25,321 (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

GRAY HERBARIUM

HABENARIA HYPERBOREA IN RHODE ISLAND.

ALBERT E. LOWNES.

Habenaria hyperborea (L.) R. Br. is so distinctly a plant of northern distribution, that it was with considerable surprise that the present writer collected the species in the town of Lincoln, R. I., not five miles north of the city of Providence. With but two exceptions the data at the writer's command show no records for the plant in the three southern New England states east of the Connecticut River,—at Amherst, Mass. (Ames: *Orchidaceae Fasc. IV*, 86) and at Bolton, Conn. (Graves *et al*: *Cat. of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Conn.* 130). Baldwin (*Orchids of New England*) lists it as occurring at Concord, Mass., but there appears to be no existing proof of its collection at that station. The present record seems, therefore, to extend the range of the species in New England far to the south-eastward.

The station where *H. hyperborea* was collected attracted the writer's attention early in the year 1922 by the large number of orchids which were to be found in a very small compass. Within a radius of less than two hundred yards eleven other species were collected, several in abundance. The rarest of these (in this instance) was curiously *Cypripedium acaule*, there being but a single plant. *H. viridis* var. *bracteata*, *H. psycodes*, *Spiranthes cernua*, *S. gracilis*,